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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for all cases send stamps for that purpose

President and Primary. From a Washington despatch to the Evening Post of Friday we take-this:

"The Fresident to on record as favoring the firest primary principle, but he is also a believer de conventions as a means of uniting the party and launching 16 into a campaign with enm. The President has deeply sympathized

The essential feature of all the bills for seimary reform advocated by the Hon. alimination of the party convention. The Hinman-Green bill, now discarded. Cobb bill, now pending, confines its conand legislative conventions.

The hope of the Governor and his supporters is, however, that the passage of nass the Hinman-Green bill, and thus in with mean temperatures showing how

the efficacy of the measures advocated of the members of the State Legislature who defeated an attempt to destroy the State convention.

Queer Case of a Coroner's Physician. the teeming soil:

In the city of New York a Coroner's physician is a public officer whose apseintment is provided for by law and section of our coasts, and none of them equal in who exercises most important functions | navor the famous hivaives of Bayou Cook. The | cordially invited"; at Youngstown the at Coroners' inquests, now that these oyster shipping industry is very important, and attendance was not large, but "what the investigations may be conducted with- our owner beds are much greater in area than convention lacked in numbers it made out the assistance of a jury. In cases those of any other State. Many varieties of the up in the fine spice with which it was of sudden or accidental death it is the finest fresh and sait water fish literally swarm in flavored." The various conventions have duty of the Coroner to subparent one of our waters; innumerable game birds and fowls. the Coroners' physicians, who must including the delicious wild turkey, exist in every view the body and may make an autopey and must testify at the Coroner's whose recent exploits in Africa have caused such inquest. His testimony together with interest in the world of sport." that of any other witnesses whom the When Mr. RANSDELL concluded there tutes the ordinary Coroner's inquest in was nothing more to be said in favor of Greater New York. In this part of the State a jury need not be called unless the Coroner deems it necessary or a citizen demands it.

A Coroner's inquest has just been held in this city, in accordance with the law as we have stated it, to inquire into the cause of the death of CHARLES C. DICKINSON, a well known banker and a trustee of Cornell University. The question to be determined was whether Mr. Dickinson died from disease or from the accidental inhalation of noxious fumes in a chemical laboratory at Scranton, Pa. This is a question of some importance to the family of the deceased, as he held considerable acci-the first two months, April and May, of dent insurance, including a policy issued the current fiscal year: by the Casualty Company of America. Dr. Otto Schultze, the Coroner's physician who made the autopsy, testified that he found no evidence of accidental death. The inquest, however, devel-Casualty Company of America. A jury total trade of over \$800,000,000." had been impanelled under the statutory provision permitting that to be done. Canada at the rate of 1,800 a day; from and its verdict was that death had the United States at the rate of nearly been occasioned by the accidental in- 700 a day. In April, 1909, the arrivals halation of irritant fumes; thus wholly numbered 24,0%, and in April, 1910, disregarding the testimony of the Cor- 48,287. Of these 48,287 not less than oner's physician to the contrary.

question in medical and corporation try are experienced farmers, equipped morals: What are the considerations that physically and financially to engage induce an accident insurance company immediately in productive enterprises. to give regular employment to a Cor- Three-quarters of the arrivals from other city"?

The Academy of Medicine might able and willing to work.

by the Coroner's physician.

...... 6 00 the fiscal year 1910 and for other pur- hold the second place, second only to Louisiana got the floor and delivered a treaty with Canada is wisely framed it speech entitled "On to Dixie." It was will not be many years before Canada not germane but it was glorious.

On to Louisiana.

If there is a paradise on earth it is can goods, ag that responds with golden bounty to the minion for the fiscal year ended March arer of the Association. M. F. Laffan. 170 that's a blessing, painting roses and lilies year and \$1,000,000,000 two years hence

it. So the Hon. JOSEPH EUGENE RANS- ada's present population. DELL. "Come, then, to the Southland," he said in closing, "and make it your home: come to Louisiana" (Loud anplause). Thus Mr. RANSDELL should have written over his copy when he prepared it for the Government printer, abler advertising agent, and as the speech will have a wide circulation under his frank Mr. RANSDELL'S constituents will be justified of their choice of a representative.

We can understand how a man born and reared in semi-tropical Louisiana, the land of the magnolis and the mocking bird, shudders at the thought of exile in Northwestern Canada, where the wolf's long howl is heard on Port Simpson's shore contending with the icy blasts, and where the summers are with Governor Browns in his general plan, al- short with Saharan heat and mosquitoes the most savage known to insectologers. It was bad enough to have to live in such an inhospitable land, but CHARLES EVANS HUGHES has been the when the gentleman from Louisiana saw 312,614 American citizens emigrating to the Canadian Northwest in five abolished every party convention. The years, carrying, as he estimated, \$312.-614,000 with them, it was time to call a vention destroying activity to Congress halt on the insane exodus and welcome a long and honorable history is not yet the nomads to the fruitful bosom of Louisiana.

In this good work Mr. RANSDELL the Cobb bill will result in the nomina- secured the cooperation of Professor art, literature" and the trade. The adtion of legislators who will in their turn WILLIS L. MOORE, who furnished him hanges and improvements in the individual may be farmer; the solition of the party conventions. The happy contrast is for it is to destroy the Natac convention; that the Governor has the convention that the Governor has tanked consistently and the state of the trade that the convention that the has attacked consistently and the state of the trade that the convention that the has attacked consistently and the president farmer in the state of the trade that the state of the trade that the convention that the has attacked consistently and the president farmer in the party of the state of the trade that the state of the trade that the convention that the has attacked consistently and the president farmer in the party of the president farmer in the party of the party wo steps instead of one they will obtain benignant and bealing was the sir

Cabinets tremble at the mere mention of for obtaining the most laudable result conservation. Captains of finance and industry. that he finds cause to doubt and reason are searching the world for profitable investment. to object. The most ardent supporters and yet this marvellous wealth of gas in Louisiana. of the Governor, however, will find it better than a dozen power sites in the West, equadifficult to twist the utterance of the in electrical productivity to the mighty flow of President into an unfavorable criticism going begging for some one to conserve and

> But for sustenance man in Louisiana is not limited to what he garners from

" Louisiana has a vast storehouse of wealth in brakes tempted to its lair even the mighty nimeod

Louisiana the Queen of the South, he called her. He had even settled the remains no reason why everybody in the United States who feels the wanderjust should not move to Louisiana and set up his penates in the earthly paradise described by Mr. RANSDELL, Admirable Representative as he is, second to none from the South in industry and zeal, we think that a Napoleon of real estate promoters was spoiled when he adopted a public career.

Prosperous Canada.

" The total trade of Canada was \$105,171.866, an compared with the corresponding months of last

oped the fact that Dr. SCHULTER was trade will within two years reach the billion dollar employed in his private capacity by the mark. For the current year indications point to a

In April immigrants were coming into 20,443 came from the United States. This case suggests an interesting Most of those who leave this counoner's physician in his private capa- countries are of the English speaking race, and there is work for all who are

the medical profession. It would be at least 40 per cent. in the last ten years. instructive to know what the doctors of In that time her commerce has more this town think of the position occupied than doubled. Exports from the United States to Canada for the fiscal year now closing will exceed the total imports of the Dominion in so recent a year as The House being in committee of the 1902. They will amount to nearly three whole on the state of the Union and and a half times our sales to the whole having under consideration the bill of Asia, including Japan. As a pur-(H. R. 26730) making appropriations to chaser of American wares and products will crowd England as a buyer of Ameri-

Louisiana. If there's a soil anywhere The value of the commerce of the Doindustry of the husbandman it is Louisi- 31, 1910, was more than \$677,000,000. The ana's. If there is a climate on earth estimate of \$800,000,000 for the present on the cheek of the maiden and invigor- is certainly optimistic, but the attainating the limbs of the aged, it is found in ment of these figures is not impossible. the Pelican State. If there is a toler- The commerce of the United States did ant, neighborly, philosophic, progressive not reach Canada's present figures until society anywhere, Louisiana may claim this country had about four times Can-

The Horseshoors

With the great increase of automobiles and the decline of horseracing and equestrianism, what will become of the horseshoer? Is his ancient craft to go On to Louisiana." The State has no the way of that of the flint grinder and become a lost art? Horse shows are still held, and the long line of draught horses that parade in their best harness and trappings one day in the year on Fifth with that of scholar and bard and was practised not only by noblemen, bishops and squires but by kings themselves. Many noble families of England, France and Poland have the device of the horseshoe among their insignia. The 'great shoe among their insignia. The great age of the calling is attested by the representation of a horse being 'shod on a coin of Tarentum of 200 B. C., and it is recorded that the Huns when invading Europe left footprints of iron where their horses trod, as did the steeds of WILLIAM to the steeds of the stee

the Conqueror of English soil.

A favorable sign that an art with such a long and honorable history is not yet without a considerable following is given by the Horseshoers' Journal, a would solly have gone unjetly along would sonly have gone unjetly along the curious public with things they ought a property along the property of the paternal progenitor that are being fed by the curious public with things they ought not to eat, the sparrows dark in to get the long same property along they are being fed by the curious public with things they ought not to eat, the sparrows dark in to get the long same that are sometimes said to be part of the nature of our English cousins.

The blackbirds having evidently been assured by their paternal progenitor that are sometimes said to be part of the nature of our English cousins. monthly journal devoted to "science, art, literature" and the trade. The advertising pages of the Journal show such changes and improvements in the implements of the trade that the old villers blackswith of a half century ago.

" A blacksmith's what I'd like to be When I get to be a man: And I think that I will be one, too. If papa says I can. I'm guing to save my pennies up. Till I can buy a blacksmith shop."

This apparently is the season for conentions and meetings, and the journal is full of the reports of such gatherings. At Ogdensburg the attendance was good and three new members were enrolled, while at Fort Wayne "a gala day was celebrated by giving a smoker to which all the horseshoers and blacksmiths of our city and the adjacent counties were agreed on a national holiday for horseshoers and have set the date this year

for August 13. To many people the development of of the horseshoers' trade somewhat toric and victorious Democracy of Tilden precarious, but to the horseshoers themselves the future has never been brighter than it is now, nor have they ever been course. more ambitious for the advancement more horseshoers shall be duly examined spicuously by Old Dr. Bryan. and registered, and in Pennsylvania the and grow in the people's esteem and in tificates to competent horseshoers."

The editor of the Journal thinks, how- about his work and does his duty every ever, that the movement should be wider day in the year. in scope:

he a mighty good move for some one to go right win, but as an American newspaper to convince him that our cause is a good one, a

just and easily rerognizable one." When this measure is achieved the

take the cake" was used by those given o slang to describe a person successful in his undertakings, erainent in his call. Of morning turn our fa ng, fortunate in his enterprises. When the word acquire a new significance? Mysterious is the evolution of the everyattudy the record of this Dickinson in- There is every reason to believe that "the cheese" is employed to designate To kits and to designate Ere we errous to the silence again.

quest in its bearing upon the ethics of the population of Canada has increased the desirable, the worthy; uttered by others this simple locution is a gross insult. Obviously the man unlearned in Obviously the man unles the fine distinctions of street talk must shun it if he would avoid dangers. Safety lies in the use of English, a language too much neglected by many.

> A rowdy, believed to be a policeman off duty, insulted and assaulted a woman on a Broadway street car, tearing her headdress and slapping her face. was arrested and taken to court, where he was fined \$3. The Magistrate will not be accused of making the law odious because of his severity.

POETRY OF HARRISBURG. Bird Idyls in the Capitol Grounds of That Wieked City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Som me age I told THE SUN the story of the blackbird that lived alone on the grounds of the Capitol of Pennsylvania, apparently a misanthrope, but how last year he evidently repented his solitary life and a mate, with whom he started a home. oods of youngsters seem to have been the result of the new arrangement, because his spring quite a delegation of the swarth; hirds arrived on the Capitol grounds, each with that white iris that gives the bird its piratical look. In the arrivals was apparent a sense of ownership from having been born on the soil, which impressed the squirrels that blackbirds' nests must be tes alone

The squirrels and the pigeons are very such in evidence on the Capitol and are a never ending source of pleasure to visitors, who feed the two, and birds, with peanuts, which results fatally to birds, with peanuts, which results have both, the peanut diet producing gemething like mange and finally paralysis in the squirrels and a loss of comelines: in the feather dress of the pigeons, if nothing worse, the peanut evidently not being adapted to the nature of the two.

The pigeons, however, make their nests the pigeons, however, make their nests.

avenue is evidence that these faithful animals still exist. But these are not sufficient to sustain the art of the shoesmith, which ranked in ancient times with that of scholar and bard and was sufficient to sustain the art of the shoesmith, which ranked in ancient times with that of scholar and bard and was sufficient to sustain the art of the two. The pigeons, however, make their nests on the top of the two. The pigeons, however, make their nests on the top of the two. The pigeons, however, make their nests on the top of the two.

The pigeons, however, make their nests on the top of the two.

The pigeons, however, make their nests on the top of the two.

The pigeons, however, make their nests on the top of the columns and around the cornice, where the most acrobatic of the sufficient to sustain the art of the shoesmith, which ranked in animals still exist. flocks of pigeons that swarm upon the grounds. These swarms, be it whispered, are kept down by the small boy or an older one, who can sneak in and gather the pigeons in a net or other device, to be disposed of at so much per for the shooting mafch. From the crumbs of the table set before the suntrels and pigeons accasionally a the squirrels and pigeons occasionally blackbird strives to gather some victualist

a severe strain upon the three big horses that draw it through the streets. The tower is so heavy that the horses are unable to get up any speed, or move at a pace net much faster than a walk. The driver too has his hands full guiding the big vehicle through the maze of traffic in the streets in the lower part of the city.

When the fower arrives at a fire where its sevices are needed the horses have to draw if up before the building an fire. Even before the hose lines running from the engines that stipply the water to the tower can be connected with that apparatus the horses have to be unhitched. All this takes time, and the less of five minutes in getting tifle powerful stream from the lower playing on the fire may cause a great deal of damage and the finites may get beyond control. If the tower were driven by electricity or gasoiene the driver would be able to drive it through smaller openings in the street traffic and take corners more quickly. There would be a great saving of time. The hose ies could be connected at the scene of the lines and a stream from the tower could be in seven. nected at the scene of the fire and a strea from the tower could be played in mid-less time than is the case now with the pi

horses New York, June 24. Reviving Bemorraey.

From the Inter Ocean. The Ohio Democrats are plainly deterined to have done with the husks and ashes They decisively refuse to base of defeat. their claim to confidence on the frenzied utterances of any wild eyed son of destiny modern inventions had made the future. They declare that they stand with the his and Cleveland and Thurman for sense and progress, for progress with sense.

They are sure this course is the winning Why do these signs come from Ohio-

negro question, and welcomed Northof their craft. The subject that is being Democrats in their party's future and sucmost agitated in all the organizations is cess? The Ohio Democrats are not more that of the State examination and regis- latelligent than those of other States. tration of all horseshoers. In Michigan a law has already been passed that in all we consider the recent recipes given for cities having a population of 10,000 or political success and followed most con-

blacksmiths are preparing to urge the the pover it gives, who is not a self-adver-Legislature "to appoint a board of ex-aminers for the purpose of issuing cer-tificates to competent horseshoers." earnest man who goes soberly and honestly

That is why; that is all. As a Republican newspaper, believing And right here it strikes us foreibly that inin Republican principles, the Inter Ocean
stead of dealing with State Governments it would does not wish to see the Democratic party ncrease of twenty-five and a quarter millions as down to Washington and tackle our most respected welcomes these signs of Democratic re-Uncle right in his own den, and after pointing vival as a promise of deliverance from out to him facts that are facts, we might be able the evils that afflict a one party or no party country.

Ghosts. Alfred Noyes in the Westminster Gazette. When this measure is achieved the horseshoer will rank with those professional men of whom the State requires special qualifications.

What peculiar and disrespectful meaning affaches to the word "cake" that its application to a captain of police aroused that officer to arrest a man whose previous impolite and reprehensible condnet had been overlooked? Time was when "to take the cake" was used by those given

Alfred Noges in the Westminster Gages to to creep in by candle light When all the word is last asleep, Out of the cold winds, out of the night, where the netties was and the rains to to creep in. listing the take he given the word "cake" that its application to a captain of police aroused that affords the cold lamiliar room:

To see the old books upon the wall had byingly take one down again.

And levingly take one down again.

And hen O strange to those that lay so patiently underground—

The ticking of the clock, the sound of elicking embers.

Of shadows * * *

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The visit which is announced of Marshal Hormes da Fonseca, the leading soldier and the President-elect of Brazil. may be regarded as a step toward more intimate relations between this country and the great South American republic ince his election last March the Marshai has been visiting the capitals of Europe, though not avowedly palpably political intent.

Brazil, as was shown at the last Hague peace conference, is more than eager to impress herself on the world as if not quite yet a first class Power at least soon to attain that rank. The Marshal, who is a man of brilliant parts and now clothed with some of the dignity of the office he is soon to hold, is an informal ambassa dor of no small impressiveness.

His arrival here is set for July 30, and he is to stay a month. This will leave him ample time to make a call on President Diaz of Mexico and to visit one or two of the leading South American republics on his way home should he so desire, for his inauguration as Preside does not occur until November 15.

He is by far the most distinguished representative of Brazil who has appeared in this country since the Emperor Dom Pedro made his visit in 1876. He has a narvellous popularity among his own people, as was shown in his the Presidency despite the anti-military feeling which is strong in Brazil. He has real services to his credit too. The reform of the military system of the country, including the establishment of compulsory service for all citizens on

ment of the country's resources point to absolute greatness for her in the near future if the present fortunate conditions continue. The annual message presented to the Congress last month by the retiring President, Dr. Nilo Pecanha, who as Vice-President acceded upon the death of President Affonso de Moriera Penna on June 14 of last year, shows that 1909 was one of the most prossperous and progressive years in the history of the country; and the early months of this year exhibited continuous improvement.

After reporting on the realization of Marshal da Fonseca's scheme of army

ready penetrated as far as Rio de Sao

and nearly 11,000,000 in paper cents to the dollar; they have an inary system of keeping separate in of receipts and expenditures in media. These figures look alarma is President Pepchaha hopes to see soon closed up. The first quarter showed a next increase of 23.7 million that they are the showed as an expenditure in continuous and trade provides a turther expenditure of population, a and trade provides a further expenditure of the mational income. The idea also gives soone details of reling operations of the national debt, stations for which were in favorable grees when he wrote. A reduction in mest from 3 or 45, to 4 per cent, in the sange simed at.

miss the mation of the republication of the state of th

Stells-Can you conk! Bells-No, but it doesn't matter; Jack has

entrope on beautiques

MODERN SOCIALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: etter to THE BUN of June 12. gives a fairly accurate definition of State

cialism, I think it fails to convey a true and full conception of modern socialism, as t is called. Modern socialism is primarily a protest

against the present methods of the distri bution of wealth, against capitalism so called, and the existing political order. mist divides wealth into four parts, wages, rent, interest and profits. are three factors essential to modern pro-duction, namely, labor, land and capital. and the holders of the last two, land and capital, receive to-day in the distribution of the product a large proportion, estimated at 40 to 50 per cent. of the total in rent, inter-

est and profits. Now modern socialism contends that the holders of these two factors, land and capital, are not justly entitled to the produ that they are receiving; that this product is much too large for what they contribute to production and is made so by legal privilege or monopoly; that as labor produces wealth labor should receive it all, and that there is no valid or equitable reason why the fler should receive any, as he does to-day.

The argument is made that rent, interest and profits, the trinity of usury, result from legal privilege or monopoly and are simply different methods of levying tribute for the use of capital. The principle was laid down by Adam Smith in the early chapters of Wealth of Nations" that "labor is the measure of price," and the comomic "The ples of modern socialism are a logical duction from that proposition. These ductions were first made independently three different men who are really the unders and thinkers of the movement, mely, Josiah Warren, an American; P. J. rman Jew. by three dif

of compulsory service for all citizens on a plan modelled after that of Germany, with a strong organization of active inits backed by a reserve, a national guard and a national guard reserve, is not only of his formulation but was also enacted into law in 1908 largely through his influence. He has also met with high recognition abroad. He attended the army manœuvres in Germany in 1908 and the Kaiser then singled him out for special attentions and honors.

The national ambitions of Brazil, for which Marshal da Fonseca is so typical a spokesman, are by no means unjustified by her recent history. The admirable maintenance of domestic peace and order for the last twenty years and the enterprise and foresight shown in the development of the country's resources point to absolute greatness for her in the near that was the question.

The plan maned of description of wealth as it is to day, but these three men insisted upon looking at society and the distribution of wealth as they should be. While agreeins in their premises that the existing order of the distribution of wealth was most unjust and the result of legal privilege, as has been said, they differed radically in their remedies. They all held that each produce remoduce, that the natural wase of labor is its product, and that this product or wage is the only just source of income, not counting of course inheritances or gifts. They saw, however, that a large proportion of the product allows the product of labor was perpetually extracted from the rightful owners by the holders of legal privilege, it is maintained, is the antithesis of private property, an exception to the general rule of competition, because privilege enables its holder to extract part of the private property of others. How to give labor its due, how to restore justice in the distribution of wealth are.

to traffic. The central railroad has already penetrated as far as Rio de Sao Francisco, establishing connection with the State of Bahia. In a short time the State of Bahia. In a short time the Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad will connect the important southern State with the capital. President Pecanha points out that existing laws are unfavorable to the development of the coasting trade, which should be a great wealth producer. He recommends legislation to encourage regular and frequent service between the leading ports by swift steamships.

In 1809 S5,410 immigrants landed in Brazil. Of these 61.162 paid their own expenses; 23.083 of them were agriculturists. At present thirty-one colonies are in process of development, of which thirteen are backed by the States, the Federal Government merely guaranteeing to supply the coloniets. The enterprising State of Sao Paulo is backing six colonies.

Such a result could be accomplished, he not to str

supply the colonists. The enterprising State of Sao Paulo is backing six colonies out of its own resources.

The weak spot so far in the national life is its finances. The last financial year left a deficit of nearly 12,000,000 Brazilian dollars (about 54 cents to the dollar) in gold, and nearly 11,000,000 in paper (about 30 cents to the dollar); they have an extraordinary system of keeping separate accounts of receipts and expenditures in the two media. These figures look alarming, but President Peçanha hopes to see

petition, the individual supreme. Both systems are socialistic and an understanding of each of them is necessary to comprehend just what socialism is. All other brunches of socialism, whatever called, are compromised of these two.

PERLANGIAMIA. June 26.

1. S. PERLANGIAMIA.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS' OUTFIT.

In view of their experiences in the Man-Only by Study of Macu and Frondhon Can churian campaign the Japanese, like most of the other nations, have adopted a khaki field uniform made of cloth for winter and of linen for summer use in ger appearance it resembles our own service uniform, but the shade of color is slight different. The material of the uniform control of the War Department. Thus Japanese follow the example of the b pean nations which generally desire to it all factories for making material for army under Government control

being the direct result of war experience by a nation of but little conservation or affection for old forms, is naturally of interest to armies in general. tained, which seems a little remarkable in us, who gaye it up long ago in its old The new form of it resembles the French knapsack, and is of tanned hide with hairy side out, and weighs empty about ands. It contains a shirt, sewing and terial, brushes, &c.; two days rations from posed of six small packages of rice, two caof canned meat, together with the rations sugar and tea), and eighty rounds of an

Around the knapsack the blanket for four use is laid, and on either side a shoe. The overcoat, rolled in the shelter tent, is laid over the blanket. ments are carried on the sides of the knatis taken off and laid aside temporarily the intrenching tools are carried like salve scabbards on the belt. The large cooking made of aluminum, with a capaci of about two quarts, is carried packed on The latter, fully packed, including intrenching tools, weight

30.8 pounds.

Besides the knapsack the soldier carries canteen of aluminum and a haversack, containing an aluminum dish, a ration of hardtack, a toot hbrush, tooth powder. napkin, paper, a pipe, tobacco, &c., a first aid package, and two little wicker kets, each containing one day's rations. three little pouches on the belt 120 rounds of ammunition are carried.

Since the field equipment is very heart the knapsack, whenever this is possible in left behind, and transported as opportunit offers on wagons. The soldier carries into action only the absolutely essential, rolled in a khaki colored cotton bag, resembling value or holdall, called seoisukur. This bag or roll is carried from right to left, and contains rations, ammunition, reserve part and certain necessary materials, like soap, The large cooking utensil is hung to it, and the intrenching tools are fastened to the belt. The overcoat is carried in a roll from left to right. only a part of his intrenching tools, either the spade or the pickaxe or hatchet and the

The extended use of wire entanglements by the Russians indicated the necessity carrying wire cutters in fact which we had already experienced at Santiago), and in every company therefore about thirty men are provided with this implement. The importance of intrenching soels has been more and more emphasized by every campaign since the civil war, where our common sol-diers first introduced the subject of their own rolition and initiative, but particularly in the Manchurian campaign. Consequent they are generously provided for the Japa-nese army. The field train carries for each on two horses; every cavalry squadron carries, packed on the horses, twelve to sixteen hammer hatchets with saws; every ngineer company has 215 intrenching tools the company train contains 148 such tools,

The Japanese soldier carries the followng weights: In heavy marching order in winter, 69 pounds, in summer 66 pounds 65.9, in summer 62.5 pounds; when the knapsack is laid aside, but with the full ammunition supply, in winter 55.5 pounds, in

All kitchen utensils and materials for ooking are carried on pack animals in the regimental train; every company has a field cooking arrangement and a meat pot holding fifty-three liters and weighing 37.4 inds: every infantry battalion has five such cooking stoves, one for each company and one in reserve, packed on horses, every squadron and fleld battery has one packed on two pack animals. These cooking arrangements can also be

wagons, every wagon carrying two.
In every army strenuous efforts are being constantly made to reduce the soldier in battle, in order to increase his marching and fighting capacity; and fighting capacity; consequently every new equipment adopted by the armies of military authorities everywhere, and that of Japan, a nation ready to break away from old forms and without sentiment for obsolete uniforms or methods, is particularly interesting to the rest of the world.

From the Roanake Times.

Man's skill and daring have conquered all the elements, but they are folled by a mixture. We ride in the air, roll over the surface of the earth faster than the bird flies, travel the water on and eneath the surface, but will ways we fall. Piffy per cent, of the gallant automobiles which tackled it fell, literally by the way side, and the path was strewn with remnants of the raid.

Virginia mud in times past was one of Richmond's best fortifications against invading hosts It is invincible. The sacred soil of the Old Deminion properly mointened and churned up will stop anything. It is hostile and hospitable. It bids the wayfarer go no further, but invites him to stop and spend the night. Usually he stops. He becomes stuck to the country and the country on him. And now the next few days the resident Virginian of most parts of Virginia will stay at home because he must.

From the London Daily News. der how many of those who visited the scene of the fire in Vine street, London Bridge, on Friday night knew that the building occupied the site of the town house of Sir John Fastoif. the original of Shakespeare's Faistaff, who in his and herough of Southwark. Though he had faught at Agincourt, when Jack Cade invaded the barough he displayed great cowardice. When Cade was yet some way off Fastoif had armed and fortified his house and garrisoned it with veterans of the French wars. On the arriva; of Cade, however, he withdrew his garrison and fled to the Tower, leaving his neighbors to the mercy of the rebets. Fastolf's matrimonial adventures seem also to have been another source ventures seem also to have been another source of unpopularity, for having married a widow named Scrope he selved her property and kept has stepson out of his inheritance during his own

A Nigorian Cavalcade. From the London Standard.

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, Governor of northern Nigeria, has just completed a tour through the provinces of Zaria and Haus. When the Govprovinces of varia amain and, when the was-ersor reached the neighborhood of Kano he was-met by a large number of entire who had come from their distant States to welcome him, and is in estimated that the number of native hors-den present exceeded 50,000. The emirs, chiefs and bend men were in many cases very handtrappings of the horses combined to make a effective and striking spectacle. Several of had belmets, plumes, shields, he traupines to imitation of a style dating to the time of the Crusades. ides. They broug birty-three borses, a white ory z and a gazele.

A Pennsylvania Criticism of Virginia TO THE EDSTON OF THE SUN-Sir. ession in Virginia shows an underlying current tong potent in that State and still in vorce-method of the adoption of the present Con-tion of that State is on a par with the prepolitical action. It was illegally prorish